

Missiles Included

Egyptians Said to Ask Britain To Sell £100 Million in Arms

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Egypt has asked Britain for arms worth more than £100 million and wants to sign a long-term contract for a vast range of military hardware, including missiles, the Daily Express newspaper reported today.

The Foreign Office said only that "Egypt has made inquiries" about buying British weapons, and declined further comment.

The Express said the scale of the Egyptian request was far

bigger than British opponents of such a deal had suspected.

The paper reported that Britain had already decided not to sell any offensive weapons such as heavy tanks and Jaguar strike planes requested in the long Egyptian shopping list.

But it said the government was willing to supply "defensive" hardware—armored cars, light tanks, anti-tank weapons and anti-submarine systems.

Surface-to-Air Missiles

Britain's planners were also considering selling Rapier surface-to-air missiles to replace the SAM-3s withdrawn by the Soviets when they were ordered out of Egypt by President Anwar Sadat this summer.

The government is understood to be more than ready to expand its program of arms sales to Egypt, a program that has gone on quietly for several years, even when the Russians were pouring hardware into Egypt.

This consisted partly of spare parts for Centurion tanks bought from Britain before the Soviet Union took over as Egypt's armorer.

A major arms deal now would help restore British influence in the Middle East. That was after the Anglo-French-Israeli Suez invasion of 1956 and has only recently shown signs of improving.

Officials here believe a stronger British influence in Egypt, where Mr. Sadat recently muted hostility toward Israel, could help keep peace initiatives alive in the Middle East.

But Britain's efforts to mend its fences in the Arab world have sparked criticism in the United States. Israel's major military hardware supplier.

Egyptian military experts were in Britain's Farnborough Air Show earlier this month to look at this country's military planes.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Zayyat goes to London Sunday for a three-day visit and talks with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who is known to be eager to move Britain into the big-power vacuum left in Egypt by the Russians.

The Express noted: "Sadat appears to have plenty of cash—a sign that Libya is in on the act."

Warsaw Sets Ties With W. Germany Nations to Exchange Ambassadors Shortly

[Continued from Page 1]

ed informally at the time of the 1970 treaty and resulted in large numbers of them being allowed to move to West Germany.

However, the flow all but stopped several months ago. This was believed due in part to Polish efforts to put pressure on Bonn for ratification of the treaty and in part to disagreements on precisely what persons are entitled to repatriation.

In the joint communiqué issued today by the two ministers, this issue was skirted by noting that "humanitarian problems" and the "passage of persons between the two countries" had been discussed and would be pursued further by representatives of Bonn and Warsaw.

Mr. Scheel also dodged questions about a report in the current issue of the German magazine Stern, saying that Bonn was not seeking repatriation of all persons of German ancestry but only of those with families in West Germany.

In addition, Poland had served Bonn with a number of demands that Warsaw indicated must be met before "full normalization." These range from demands that West German maps and history books be changed to reflect the postwar borders to a desire for greatly increased trade with West Germany.

There was considerable emphasis on the hopes of both sides for big increases in trade and economic and technological cooperation. Mr. Scheel noted that West Germany already buys 46 percent of the Polish exports to Western Europe and stated his belief that the figures would become even greater in the years ahead.

He glossed over the fact that most of West Germany's purchases from Poland involve agricultural goods. The Poles want to sell more manufactured products and want far greater access to West German technology and long-term financial credits.

But Mr. Olczowski seemed inclined to take a positive approach. He spoke repeatedly of "understanding" and "goodwill" and left the impression that Warsaw regards its requests not as demands but as long-range goals. He has invited Mr. Scheel to visit Warsaw. And he indicated that he had given Mr. Brandt a letter from Polish Communist party leader Edward Giersek reiterating an invitation for a similar visit by the chancellor.

Arabs' Soviet-Made Bullets Said to Have Killed 11 Israelis

MUNICH, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Arab terrorists who attacked Israeli athletes at the Olympics were armed with Soviet-made AK-47 automatic weapons and Kalashnikov cartridges, Munich justice officials said today.

The origin of hand grenades carried by the eight guerrillas is still under investigation.

Two Israelis were slain by bullets from automatic weapons when the terrorists invaded their Olympic Village residence before dawn Sept. 5 and took nine other male hostages in a vain attempt to force the release of 200 Palestinian commandos jailed in Israel.

The nine hostages and five of the guerrillas were killed that night in a gun battle with police at a suburban Munich air base where the Arabs and Israelis had been flown in helicopters to catch a flight out of the country.

Countering a West German magazine report, justice officials reaffirmed that investigations have shown that the nine hos-

Canada to Intercede With Russia for Jews

MONTREAL, Sept. 14 (AP)—External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp said yesterday that Canada would intercede with the Soviet Union on behalf of Jews who wish to emigrate but cannot afford a tax required for exit rights.

In a telegram read to about 50 Jews conducting a silent vigil outside the Soviet Consulate here, Mr. Sharp said that he would raise the issue in talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in New York later this month.



PRISONER ESCORT—Delegation leaving New York's Kennedy Airport Wednesday night for Hanoi, to escort three American prisoners of war back to the U.S. From left: Mrs. Gerald Gartley, mother of one of the prisoners; Olga Charles, wife of another prisoner; Cora Weiss, Richard Falk of Princeton University (partly hidden), the Rev. William Sloan Coffin Jr., the Yale University chaplain, and David Dellinger.

Saigon Units Storm 3 Bunkers In Push at Quang Tri Citadel

SAIGON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Backed by tanks, South Vietnamese marines today captured three walltop bunkers from North Vietnamese troops in the Quang Tri Citadel field reports said.

Government troops pushed back the Communists in other sections of the 19th-century fortification in crater-to-crater fighting.

American spokesmen said 310 planes yesterday attacked targets around Hanoi and Haiphong in the third straight day of heavy bombing.

At Quang Tri about 50 screaming marines scrambled up the 20-foot-high stone and mud Citadel wall and captured the bunker complex in a mid-afternoon charge. Five tanks pounded the Communist positions as the marines pushed in.

Other marines inched forward in other sections of the Citadel, which the South Vietnamese soldiers had been told to capture by yesterday.

More Fighting Predicted

The marines reported controlling half the 50-acre stronghold but their commanders predicted more heavy fighting.

Allied officers predicted the Citadel would be in government hands by early next week.

In the North, U.S. Navy and Air Force jets returned to the Kep railroad junction, 40 miles northeast of Hanoi, and knocked out rail lines.

Phantom jets also knocked out two sections of a railroad bridge at Lang Lau, 37 miles north of Hanoi, and Navy planes for the third straight day attacked the highway and railroad bridge at

Position Reaffirmed

The lengthy declaration reaffirmed the Viet Cong's basic position in the negotiations.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong's chief delegate, said at the end of the meeting that the U.S. reaction was "absolutely negative and lacked a constructive spirit."

The delegates agreed to meet again next Thursday.

But the North Vietnamese said they also are willing to have an official meeting with U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, if he wants it.

"If Mr. Kissinger proposes a meeting with Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy, they will accept," said a Hanoi spokesman.

That is the head of the delegation and Mr. Thuo, a Politburo member, is special adviser on the talks.

Mr. Kissinger is due in Paris tomorrow. It would be his 17th known parley with the North Vietnamese.

U.S. War Toll In Week is One Combat Death

SAIGON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The U.S. command today reported 16 American casualties in Vietnam last week, including one man killed in action, four dead from nonhostile causes, three missing or captured and eight wounded.

It was the second consecutive week that only one American combat death was reported.

However, South Vietnamese casualties were the highest in a month, and the Saigon command claimed the biggest enemy death toll since mid-June.

It reported 3,449 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed and 99 captured last week, while government losses were put at 838 men killed, 2,304 wounded and 97 missing.

POW Relatives In Copenhagen En Route to Hanoi

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Traveling with suitcases packed with letters and small personal gifts, a mother and wife of two American prisoners of war arrived in Copenhagen today en route to Hanoi.

"I'm still in a state of shock and cannot believe my husband will be free," said Olga Charles, 24, of San Diego. She is married to Navy Lt. Norris Alfonso Charles, one of the three POWs North Vietnam has promised to release.

Sitting next to her at the airport, Mrs. Minnie Lee Gartley, of Dunedin, Fla., smiled and said: "My biggest problem was to get all the letters and small personal gifts for other prisoners 'tucked into my suitcase.'"

Her son, Navy Lt. Mark Gartley, was shot down over Hanoi on Aug. 17, 1968. The wife of Maj. Edward Elias, the third POW to be released, was advised by her doctor not to travel.

The two are escorted by U.S. anti-war activists, Mrs. Carol Weiss, the Rev. William Sloan Coffin of Yale, David Dellinger and Fred Richard Falk of Princeton.

Mr. Dellinger, who was given special court permission to travel pending appeal of his conviction in the "Chicago Seven" trial, said: "We hope to arrive next Saturday and will stay in Hanoi for a week."

Senate Backs SALT Accord, 'Equality' Clause Is Included

(Continued from Page 1)

D. Mo., and other opponents of the Jackson amendment argued that it ignored the overall strategic position of the United States, with forward bases in Europe and with superiority in missile accuracy and multiple-warhead technology.

Sen. Symington said that insistence on numerical equality in specific weapons "jeopardizes any real prospect of a permanent nuclear understanding."

Sen. Jackson, a bitter opponent of the arms-limitation agreements, has said that his amendment really gives the Russians a "golden opportunity" to scale down their strategic forces and thus contribute to arms reduction.

He said the concept of "overall" equality would involve in future negotiations U.S. nuclear forces in Europe dedicated to the defense of European allies without the presence of those allies at the bargaining table.

The U.S. technological advantage, he argued, is "temporary" and unacceptable for involvement in negotiation of a permanent treaty.

Approval of the debate cutoff on the first attempt, an occurrence that has not happened more than 10 times previously, came as all 40 Republicans present joined 38 Democrats in supporting cloture.

Allende Says Foes Plot Chile Civil War

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 14 (UPI)—President Salvador Allende said today that opponents to his administration plotted to plunge the nation into civil war within the next five days.

Mr. Allende said his opponents had drawn up an elaborate plan to paralyze Chile by destroying railroads and trucks and provoking the armed forces.

The Marxist president's comments came in response to opposition criticism over the government's decision to change the route of a protest march set for today in Santiago.

Tycoon Says He's Windin Soviet Deals Worth Bill

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP)—An American tycoon who did business with Lenin said today that he had the go-ahead from the Kremlin for a new series of deals worth billions of dollars.

Armand Hammer, president of Occidental Petroleum, said that Premier Alexei N. Kosygin had "approved all the plans we are working on."

Mr. Hammer reported this after an hour-and-a-half meeting in the Kremlin, where Mr. Kosygin had appeared "happy and in a good mood."

Although Mr. Hammer said "everything is going satisfactorily," he did not believe the negotiations could be concluded before he and his party of advisers leave the Soviet Union tomorrow.

Mr. Hammer talked about his prospective deals in the following order:

● A contract to supply "super" phosphoric chemical fertilizers to the Russians, \$150 million worth a year over 20 years. In return the Russians would provide an equal value of ammonia and urea, a derivative of natural gas.

Mr. Hammer said: "If they take everything we are offering them, the deal will be worth \$3 billion." It covered by a trade exchange, the deal would be worth \$9 billion.

● A separate contract to purchase Soviet natural gas, which he believes the United States will need along with the ammonia and urea.

At present, he said, the gas deal did not involve a joint venture to exploit the Soviet resources. The Russians would be paid for the gas with U.S. machinery and equipment.

A third deal, he said, was Occidental's development of a permanent trade center in Moscow, with space for 400 firms. The center would include a large hotel as well as office facilities for the businesses.

Such a trade center would signify a radical departure from Soviet policy. Officials have carefully limited the number of foreign firms allowed to establish offices in Moscow.

Occidental, which was accredited yesterday, is only the fourth U.S. firm granted permission to operate here on a permanent basis.

Mr. Hammer, an octogenarian, is no newcomer to the Soviet Union.

Attracted by Lenin's New Economic Policy in 1921, Mr. Hammer set up shop when the new regime replaced war Communism with the NEP and permitted a partial return to free enterprise.

Mr. Hammer dealt with Lenin directly, and has a letter of accreditation signed by the revolutionary leader.

Old-timers in Moscow still remember Hammer's profits, made by a factory the Americans set up. During his last visit here this summer, Mr. Hammer asked the Soviets if he could visit his former plant. He was refused.

Other Americans Center

Meanwhile, a group of American businessmen, all from electronics companies, completed four

Subsidy Aids Wheat Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

that U.S. ships would be used because of the high cost in past foreign wheat purchases. The Chinese have assumed the responsibility for chartering ships. According to Mr. Dreyfus, however, his company now is making transport arrangements.

China specialists here are uncertain of the motives that prompted the Peking regime to purchase American wheat, since Chinese grain harvests have reportedly been good in recent years.

One U.S. expert voiced the opinion today that the relatively small Chinese purchase was a "token" gesture aimed at signaling Peking's interest in developing trade relations with the United States.

The Chinese signed a much more significant contract with an American firm last week, when they agreed to purchase 10 Boeing-707 jet passenger aircraft for a total of \$150 million.

Other U.S. specialists believe that the Chinese were moved to buy U.S. wheat in order to supply their port cities with grain and thereby overcome transport problems in bringing food from the interior of China. Although it has been improved in recent years, the Chinese railway system is regarded as relatively primitive.

Until the present U.S. sale, the only other foreign country shipping wheat to China was Canada. So far this year, the Chinese have contracted to buy 3.5 million tons of Canadian wheat.

U.S., Ru. Cite Gain Trade T

(Continued from Page 1)

issues connected with the U.S. trade on the limitation of arms.

At the Moscow summit, it was agreed that a conference on security and the Strategic Arms Talks.

Helmut Sonnenfeldt, member of the National Security Council staff who Mr. Kissinger told to go to Moscow today, the U.S. ambassador at NATO and other officials, House announced.

Mr. Kissinger's visit Sunday and his stop in Paris are believed mainly to discuss conference, proposal and balanced force Central Europe and SALT talks.

A most significant through disclosure, statement appeared trade, on which it was made at the meeting.

"Special attention the status of com-tions," the statement sides reaffirmed th of these ties in mutual relations.

"Significant progress on several issues of commercial relations two countries."

"It was agreed that this progress, negot Lease settle concluding a trad would be continue ington in Septem aim of completing near future."

The statement co a pledge from both time to exchange various arms and levels, including level," a reference den's invitation to leaders to visit the U. If Mr. Nixon is re-meeting is expected next spring.

Officials here disc-pose yesterday that a Russian journalist responded to the U.S. press and re-sources in the Krem week's talks would re- valued at \$4.9 billion

To begin with, the ments are negotiatin stimulate trade. The to build a struct which trade negotia handled. But the ments on sales must eed between Ameri men and Soviet tri

Thus, after the h mental accords are s take time before sale can be reached. How ber of firms already representatives in Mosc

Even though the ment claimed substant in breaking the dead said a number of t negotiation lie abe trade and on Lend

WEAT

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ALGERIE	28	1
ARGENTINA	15	2
ANKARA	21	7
ATHENS	23	7
BAGDAD	18	2
BELGRADE	17	6
BERLIN	15	2
BOMBAY	13	5
BUDAPEST	28	7
CAIRO	30	9
CASABLANCA	15	2
CHONGKING	15	2
COSTA DEL SOL	32	8
DUBLIN	12	5
EDINBURGH	15	2
FLORENCE	18	2
FRANKFURT	18	2
GENOVA	12	5
HAMBURG	15	2
HONGKONG	20	6
LAS PALMAS	23	7
LISBON	22	7
LONDON	18	2
MADRID	20	6
MILAN	12	5
MOSCOW	23	7
MUNICH	15	2
NEW YORK	28	7
NICE	17	6
OSLO	8	2
PARIS	15	2
PRAGUE	11	2
ROME	21	7
SOFIA	15	2
STOCKHOLM	18	2
TOKYO	20	6
VIENNA	12	5
WARSAW	11	2
WASHINGTON	28	7
ZURICH	15	2

(Yesterday's reading: at 1700 GMT, others at

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is Assails House Report icizing Fund-Handling

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Mr. Stans personally "cleared" a complicated—and perhaps illegal—transfer of campaign funds through Mexico to insure the anonymity of contributors. "This is not true," Mr. Stans said in a prepared statement. "I know of no such plan then or now, and I so stated in the so-called hearing with Patman committee staff members. Further, I confirmed these statements in a personal letter to chairman Patman on Sept. 6, 1972."

river Joins on Ticket a Moment

ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 14 (UPI).—A slip of the tongue yesterday momentarily sent Shriver in the an camp.

Now Suing for Libel, \$5 Million

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—At Nixon's chief fund-raiser H. Stans, filed a libel suit today against F. O'Brien, campaign for Sen. George S. McGovern in U.S. District

as the latest move in a long war of words and stinging attacks on the Junata creek headquarters. Yesterday, a campaign committee O'Brien for \$25 million, that he had "bribe" the press in filing a \$1-million suit against five men arrested in break-in.

Won't Press ges on Ad to each Nixon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The Justice Department announced yesterday that it would not press criminal under federal election laws the New York or publishing a two-page advertisement by a group to impeach the president of the United States.

Department officials to elaborate upon this. Thus, the case, which first arose under the Campaign Act of 1971, will not provide a clear guide to future advertising. It referred the matter to the Justice Department to decide if criminal charges should be brought.

SAO asserted that The ad failed to obtain a statement from the National Committee, saying that no federal office had an expenditure for location.

Ahead, 63-29%
YORK, Sept. 14 (AP).—A survey by CBS and McGovern in the latest Harris survey by CBS to 29 last month Mr. Nixon 7-to-34 percent lead.

Device in Phone

In a related development, telephone company employees yesterday found a "small black device"—described as a listening device by Democrats—inside the telephone of a Democratic official at party headquarters at the Watergate.

The device was found in the phone of R. Spencer Oliver, executive director of the State Chairman's Association of the Democratic National Committee. Democratic officials have previously charged that they found on Mr. Oliver's phone evidence of a tap that was installed some time before the June 17 "Watergate break-in."

Although Rep. Patman requested that the report be kept confidential, copies were obtained by Mr. Anderson, The Post and others on Tuesday. Mr. Stans also charged that some of the Patman committee staff members "were rude and insulting to the point of using foul obscenities" while they interviewed him.

British Learn That Marconi Is Inimitable

LONDON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Seventy-five years ago, Guglielmo Marconi successfully made the world's first radio broadcast. The British Post Office tried yesterday to duplicate the broadcast, and it failed.

"If really was an awful catastrophe," a post office spokesman said. Post office experts set up a duplicate of Marconi's Sept. 13, 1897, three-way linkup carrying the voices of Marconi and his assistants from Somerset in the west of England across the Bristol Channel to Wales. A power failure at a post office station called Flat Holm defeated the attempt.

More Talks Planned By Korean Red Cross

SEOUL, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—North and South Korean Red Cross officials negotiating for the reunion of millions of Korean families today scheduled two more rounds of talks.

A South Korean Red Cross spokesman said that the third round would be held in the northern capital, Pyongyang, on Oct. 24 and the fourth round here on Nov. 22.



BELOW—Crowd watching UFO appear on schedule. TOP—Arrow points to "thing."



'Flying Saucer' on Schedule in Australia

SYDNEY, Sept. 14 (AP).—The mysterious flying saucer of Taree was seen today by some Sydney newsmen and a couple of hundred other people and it was photographed as a tiny silver dot in the sky.

Right at 7:10 a.m. little more than an hour after sunrise, the unidentified flying object "has been appearing for the last two or three weeks and it was on schedule today for watchers with their binoculars, telescopes and cameras."

The main watching spot was a telegraph linesman's depot at Taree, a town of 11,000 people, 200 miles north of Sydney.

The object has been called the planet Venus, a spaceship, a weather balloon, a reflection of a piece of space garbage and a communications satellite. Apparently, it can be seen only from the ground at Taree for two or three hours in the morning.

Shaped Like Cigar
Sydney Sun reporter John Blair, who went to Taree for this morning's show, wrote: "Someone yelled, 'There she is!'"

It appeared as a tiny, shimmering dot in the heavens with no discernible shape to the naked eye. Through binoculars, however, the object had a distinct cigar shape. I looked like a red and silver bubble."

He added: "Parents pointed out the glittering dot in the sky to their children. Many were still in dressing gowns, pajamas and slippers."

And in Gippsland, 600 miles south of Taree, people say they are seeing a strange blue and silver red-rimmed object in the early-morning sky. It is said to scare local people and terrify animals as it hovers, and then shoots away at great speed as dawn approaches.

Flight Lt. John Ogden, of the Royal Australian Air Force, investigated the Gippsland object for three days and then classified it as inexplicable.

An Air Force spokesman yesterday ruled out the possibility that the Taree object was a weather balloon or an earth satellite. Dr. Harley Wood, a government astronomer, said he could not explain the mystery.

"If the object keeps appearing and no explanation for it is forthcoming, I will investigate it fully," he said.

Environmentalists Attack AEC on Safety Issue

U.S. Probe of Nuclear Power Plants Urged

By Anthony Ripley
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—A coalition of environmental groups asked yesterday for "full-fledged, in-depth" hearings on the safety of the nation's nuclear-powered electricity generating plants.

The request was sent to Sen. John O. Pastore, D.-R.I., chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. It was based on what the coalition called "grave safety questions" that are as yet unresolved in the design of reactors.

Many theologians said that there was no doctrinal ground to deny the priesthood to women except that Christ and His apostles were men.

In the decree on deacons, the Pope said that the ceremony of ordination was being revised by Vatican congregations to include the rite of a vow of chastity for unmarried candidates.

The decree restated the obligation of celibacy for "candidates to the priesthood and for unmarried candidates to the diaconate."

It also confirmed that "a married deacon who has lost his wife cannot enter a new marriage."

The two decrees will come into effect on Jan. 1.

PLO Leaders Deny Links to Munich Massacre

DAMASCUS, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The Palestinian guerrilla leadership is not responsible for the activities of the Black September group which was involved in the slayings at the Munich Olympics last week, it announced today.

A statement by the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization said:

"The committee is not responsible for the actions of the Black September group and would like to draw world attention to the fact that their mission was only aimed at pressuring Israel to release detained guerrillas from Israeli jails."

An eight-man squad of the Black September guerrilla group attacked the Israeli contingent at the Olympic village last week, killing two Israelis there. In an eventual shootout with West German police, five of the guerrillas were killed. Three of the guerrillas were captured by police.

The executive committee statement said the current "wave of propaganda in the Western press is aimed at spreading world hatred against the Arabs in general."

FBI Official Retires
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Joseph K. Ponder, 50, yesterday became the sixth top FBI official to retire since the death of former director J. Edgar Hoover on May 2. Mr. Ponder said he was stepping down as assistant director in charge of the inspection division because of family obligations.

Rallies Open Campaigning In Canada

Vote on Oct. 30 Pits
Trudeau vs. Stanfield
By William Borden

MONTREAL, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The leaders of Canada's two major parties formally began their political campaign this week at home-town rallies that reflected their differences, setting the tone for the weeks between now and the national election Oct. 30.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who took office in 1968, proclaimed that his Liberal government was "closer to the people" than any of its predecessors, and he recalled the "New perspectives" that he had adopted for the country in foreign affairs.

In Halifax, Nova Scotia, 500 miles east of here, Progressive Conservative party leader Robert L. Stanfield said the country should not have "to endure four more years of the same out-of-control leadership," and he asserted:

"The Trudeau government has shown itself unworthy of continued trust because it has betrayed so much of the trust that Canadians extended to it based on its own promises of 1968."

Parliament Candidates
The two men were speaking at local party conventions that had just nominated them, by acclamation, as candidates for the 264 seats in the House of Commons.

Mr. Stanfield from Halifax and Mr. Trudeau from Mount Royal, an affluent suburb of Montreal.

Although both of them plan from now on to follow vigorous schedules of cross-country campaigning on behalf of their party candidates, each leader will be on the ballot in only the district where he was nominated.

As a campaign theme, Mr. Trudeau can emphasize an asset that even his adversaries concede—the colorful and interesting prime minister, 52, has "put the country on the map."

The opposition campaign, according to its strategists, will be based on economic issues and the question of public confidence in what Mr. Stanfield refers to as "an arrogant elitist executive."

Forums in Rome Close Indefinitely For Safety Check

ROME, Sept. 14 (AP).—The forums and the Palatine Hill will be closed to visitors for an indefinite period starting Saturday to allow safety controls of the ancient walls and columns after a long period of negligence, authorities announced today.

The controls became urgent following storms which have flooded streets, uprooted trees and knocked down walls and roofs around Rome in the past few weeks.

During one storm, a sidewalk gave in and opened a huge hole on the edge of the Forum and an ancient wall showed cracks.

Authorities said no thorough control of the stability of the walls and columns of imperial palaces and temples has been carried out for decades.

He said length of the closing of forums and the Palatine Hill will depend on how long the inspection will take.

More Concorde Will Be Built

PARIS, Sept. 14 (UPI).—French and British ministers who are responsible for the Concorde supersonic jetliner said today that they would build six more planes to meet expected new orders.

Michael Heseltine, British aerospace minister, and Robert Galley, French transport minister, said that they had agreed to spend \$20 million on materials for the construction of Concorde 17 through 22.

Mr. Galley said that negotiations were continuing with Japan Air Lines and Pan American and that he expected firm orders in the coming months. Twelve Concorde have been sold—five to BOAC, four to Air France and three to China.

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Gaullist in Scandal at Lyons Champions Brothels' Cause

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The most recent scandal involving a Gaullist deputy has taken an unusual twist. Edouard Charret, 67, influential UDR deputy from Lyons named last month in connection with a scandal over the brothels of Lyons, has become their public champion.

Mr. Charret's crusade—which as the spring elections approach could take on political importance—has begun to attract attention ever since a routine investigation into a prostitution ring in France's third city turned out to be more than routine.

Some of the ring's best clients turned out to be substantial citizens. In the old days there would be nothing wrong with that, but since 1967, when Mrs. Charles de Gaulle used her influence to finally get French short-stay hotels closed down, the enforcement of anti-prostitution laws in France has been stricter.

Despite that, police sources usually estimate that there are some 3,000 girls operating in the Lyons area alone and tens of thousands across France.

Three persons were arrested last month during the Lyons investigation and charged with running nightclubs where waitresses served more than just drinks. Further investigation into the affair turned up two policemen involved in protecting the ring, an unexplained murder and a scandal involving a Gaullist deputy.

Mr. Charret, who admits to being a good friend since 1964 of Mrs. Jeanne Cohen, 50, one of the arrested nightclub owners.

Since this has come out, Mr. Charret has resigned from the Gaullist party, but remains a deputy from Lyons and has announced that he would run again next spring as an independent.

Other Gaullists involved in recent scandals include a minister, Philippe Decharrie, and another deputy, André Rives-Henry, who resigned in connection with questionable real-estate deals, and the revelation just yesterday that it is common practice here for top Gaullist officials to use their influence to obtain favorable Public Works Ministry contracts for their friends.

But although Mr. Charret has resigned from the party, he has kept defending his cause. He has come out strongly against the 1946 law that Mrs. de Gaulle saw was fully enforced five years ago, had indicated he will defend the reopening of French brothels no matter what the cost to himself.

"Since they closed down the 'brothels,' he told the leftist newsweekly *Nouvel Observateur*, 'our sidewalks have become literally covered with girls at work. We must clean up the streets, pick up the girls, and put them in houses in special areas where those people who want to visit them can visit them. Like in Hamburg.'"

Mr. Charret envisages new social legislation to help provide for the girls and take better care of them.

Mr. Aranda said he would give to newspapers documents allegedly showing that Gaullist government figures had illegally allowed the construction of a ski resort in an avalanche zone. In 1970, 39 skiers were killed when a giant snowslide buried the resort at Val d'Isère.

Mr. Aranda said in the newspaper articles he also held other papers pointing to other instances of government graft.

France Probing Ex-Aide's Threat To Reveal Graft

PARIS, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Law courts began today a probe of threats by a pro-Israel former public servant that unless France stops delivering Mirage jets to Libya, he will make public documents linking Gaullist government figures to corrupt practices.

The Ministry of Justice ordered the inquiry last night following publication of statements by Gabriel Aranda, a former adviser in the Public Works Ministry.

Mr. Aranda demanded that the government cease immediately all deliveries of 110 Mirage fighters sold to Libya in 1970 and secure the return of an estimated 40 planes already delivered.

If the conditions are not met, Mr. Aranda said, he would give to newspapers documents allegedly showing that Gaullist government figures had illegally allowed the construction of a ski resort in an avalanche zone. In 1970, 39 skiers were killed when a giant snowslide buried the resort at Val d'Isère.

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Kissinger's Odyssey

In the opening lines of the "Odyssey," Homer applies to his hero an epithet that has troubled translators. "Polytropos." Did it mean "much-wandering," or "of many wiles"? Either would have fitted Odysseus; both can apply to his 20th century successor, Henry A. Kissinger. Not that one would charge the good doctor with being an especially glibful negotiator (although it is permissible to hope he is a good one) but his voyages have been cloaked in many intentional confusions, such as the wily Ithacan used to escape the Cyclops. For example, when Dr. Kissinger went to Moscow, all attention was fastened on Vietnam and European security. Now the world is presented with the prospect of a really massive trade deal between the Soviet Union and the United States.

To be sure, Dr. Kissinger was accompanied to Moscow by Under Secretary of Commerce James T. Lynn, and it is not clear which of the Americans played the most important part in the trade discussions, or whether they were linked to those other subjects of discussion in which Dr. Kissinger is, by definition, expert. But, in any case, the expansion of Soviet-American trade is a positive good in itself.

There are those, of course, who will disagree. Sen. McGovern has made much of the charges that the wheat deal with Moscow profited big companies rather than small farmers. Sen. Ribicoff has been demanding that no trade or tariff concessions be made

to Russia so long as the Soviet government retains its education tax on would-be emigrants. Neither of these peripheral difficulties can be lightly dismissed—but they are peripherals.

The arguments for wider trade between the United States and the Communist powers, the Soviet Union and China, are many. There is the purely pocketbook one: The United States has a large, if happily diminishing, deficit in its balance of trade. It can supply goods that the Communist powers need. Both stand to benefit, materially. Then there is the matter of mutual trade as a road to mutual understanding. The old argument that one should not build up a potential enemy is hardly applicable now: The Soviet Union and China, each in its own way, has built up its own military strength. Both have been open to discussions of political and strategic differences that have already diminished the danger of war and that can only be advanced by good commercial relationships.

So, to whatever extent the much-wandering Dr. Kissinger, man of many wiles, has contributed to the present atmosphere of confidence about trade associations with the Soviet Union, he is to be congratulated, and the one who sent him forth, President Nixon, wins major points for ingenuity and perseverance in pursuing his diplomatic goals. The Kissinger odyssey may not be as epic as that of Odysseus, but it is certainly historic.

'Military Action to End the War'

Reading the other day that American planes had "smashed" the Paul Doumer Bridge in Hanoi, a structure repeatedly attacked in 1965-68 and again last May 10-11, we were led to go through this newspaper's files, marked "Vietnam: North Bombing," of the last four months. In covering the period since President Nixon announced on May 8 that he had undertaken "decisive military action to end the war," we intended to review the record of the bombing as American officials in Saigon had reported it to the press.

That record reveals that American planes have conducted several thousand sorties over North Vietnam; dropped some hundreds of thousands of tons of "ordnance"; lost nearly 90 planes and almost 100 airmen; and killed—accidentally, to be sure—an uncounted number of North Vietnamese.

All this is well enough known. What may be less well known is the record's showing of how extraordinarily resourceful and imaginative the American strategic planners have been in their quest for appropriate targets—no easy matter when you consider that North Vietnam is a small peasant country with, presumably, a finite number of things that could be destroyed. (In 1964, the joint chiefs could certify only 94 targets of which almost all had been struck by 1968.) There are many news stories reporting second and third attacks on targets previously "destroyed" and subsequently repaired, so the number of raids is not a valid measurement of the number of targets available. Even so, an astonishing number of briefings tell of targets hit for the first time.

For instance, according to the U.S. command, in four months American air power has effectively hit "rail lines, storage sites, training facilities, power stations, anti-aircraft guns, petroleum depots, staging areas, warehouses, railroad yards, trucks, bridges, repair depots, port facilities, supply caches, training complexes, shipyards, buildings, structures, missile locations, radar stations, troop concentrations, reinforcements moving south, trans-shipment plants, pipelines, tunnels, piers, cranes, underground supplies, rolling stock, communications facilities,

supply lines, military bases, military barracks, military areas, military concentrations and military installations." There have apparently been a truly impressive number of "secondary explosions."

And yet after doing all this, the Air Force could announce this week that it had just struck for the first time four new targets: "The Hanoi Barracks East, The Hanoi Barracks Gia Thong, the Tral Hop military barracks and the Ngao Trach military installations." Given the scale of the bombing and the size of North Vietnam and the obvious upper limits on the number of targets worth attacking, the finding of four brand new ones at this late stage has got to be one of the most awesome American achievements of the war.

Determined—who wouldn't be?—to show that its exertions had produced results, the Air Force declared the other day that the Paul Doumer Bridge is "psychologically the most important bridge in North Vietnam." No doubt it is the most important—at least to the Air Force. The Air Force added that "all traffic from the Chinese border to the demilitarized zone comes across the bridge." This, of course, is absurd. By pontoons, ferries, shallow-draft barges, trucks traveling at night, pipelines, airlifts, bicycles, beasts of burden and human backs, supplies more than adequate so far to Hanoi's kind of protracted war continue to get through.

In short, the official record of the bombing demonstrates that measured against the objective set for it and for the mining of the harbors—"Decisive military action to end the war," was the way the President put it—this latest attempt at a quick fix for Vietnam has, quite simply, failed. Surely it has done great damage to the physical plant and social fabric of North Vietnam. But it has not so far forced Hanoi either to stop fighting or to alter the goals or terms or methods of its negotiation. It has not ended the war. On the basis of the performance to date, in fact, Mr. Nixon's aerial strike of May 8 might better be described as another indecisive military action to prolong the war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Viet Cong Peace Plan

The real question, which is essentially political, deals with the type of relations to be established between Washington and Saigon. Is the omission of the former (Viet Cong) demand of an "immediate" resignation of Mr. Thieu intended to facilitate Mr. Nixon's task by relieving him of an early choice between two options: dumping his protégé or continuing his support of the Saigon regime? In permitting the asking of such a question, the Viet Cong has created a fuzzy area propitious to easy slips and to the continuation of private discussions. In so doing, the Viet Cong is taking American realities into account just as it is taking Vietnamese realities into account.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Hanoi is cautiously heading for direct negotiations with Saigon. The main thing (in the Viet Cong statement) is doubtless the step made by Hanoi toward the recognition of reality, which is that no solution is possible without an agreement with the Saigon government. The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong had heretofore maintained obstinately the fiction that the Saigon regime was a pure and simple creation of the United States and would collapse as a house of cards after the withdrawal of American troops. . . . Hanoi is thus changing tactics. The Communists now admit the reality of the Saigon government and initiate a direct discussion with it. This change of tactics does not imply a change of objective but is progress.

—From Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 15, 1897

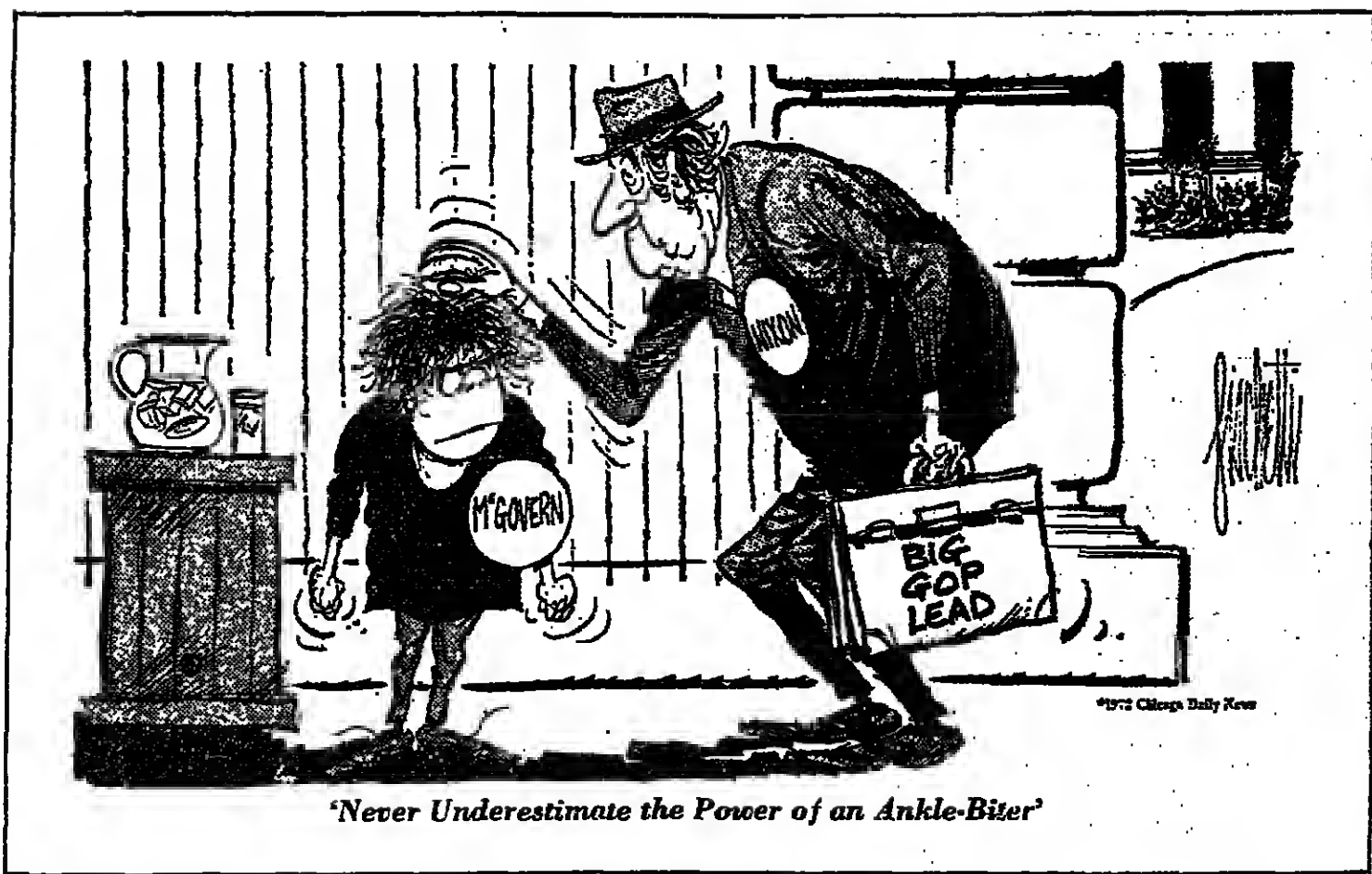
PARIS—The King of Siam's visit to Paris is a good move. It is also well timed. In spite of "official denials," incidents in which the Siamese and the French were opposed have been too frequent of late. It was rapidly becoming imperative that the strain on the relations between the two countries should be relieved, that conflicting interests should be reconciled and a friendly understanding arrived at, once and for all.

Fifty Years Ago

September 15, 1922

MUNICH—Even though the tourist season is almost over, Munich is crowded with visitors from all parts of Germany and the world. They are there for the last performances of the Passion Play at Oberammergau which closes on September 25. All seats for the remaining performances have been sold. The prices are very high, especially for foreigners. In some cases twelve times higher than for Germans; the Munich Opera is a good example of this.

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Letter From Warsaw: Pleasing the Public

By Robert G. Kaiser

WARSAW.—This summer, bright red Coca-Cola delivery trucks began to ply the streets of Warsaw, delivering their sugary brew to almost every cafe and restaurant in the city. Realistically, this may be bigger news for Polish dentists than anyone else, but symbolically, it is a sign of the times in Poland. A few years ago the Polish government told its people "it to complain about the shortage of coffee, because coffee was an unnecessary luxury; now there is more than enough coffee, including Nescafe, and Coke besides. And the government has stopped lecturing the public.

Communist Poland has a government that is trying to please the populace—trying hard, because it fears the consequences of failure. It is startling to hear Polish officials discuss the "revolt" of December, 1970. They talk about it as though the country was on the verge of a general uprising. Poles discuss the workers' "leverage" in the political process like Western politicians.

The ultimate consequences of this new attitude remain problematical. The Poles themselves are steeped in skepticism. They seem to be infected almost universally with what might be called "the Gomulka reservation." Wladyslaw Gomulka came to power in 1956 as a popular figure, squandered his popularity and was removed in disgrace in 1970. He has been replaced by a new popular figure, Edward Giersek. Will Giersek follow the same path?

Enjoying the Changes
Skeptical or not, the Poles are enjoying many changes. One of the most dramatic of these was vastly freer access to passports and hard currency for foreign travel. Since Jan. 1, Poles have been entitled to \$100 and a passport (which costs them the equivalent of a month's—or more—pay) for one trip abroad every three years.

One can hear a story in well-informed circles in Warsaw that the Soviet Union was upset by this liberalization. According to the story, the Russians asked Giersek, "What's the matter, do you have too much hard currency?" In any case, the new regulations will allow hundreds of thousands of Poles to see the free world—provided the governments of those Western democracies will give them a visa.

At the moment, West European governments and the United States seem to be giving would-be Polish travelers a hard time. Numerous Poles complain that the Western countries aren't living up to their own propaganda, and some Western diplomats in Warsaw privately confirm that this is true.

One young Pole complained that in Europe, Spain and Greece, "the reactionaries" give visas without question, while France, Britain and Italy will hold them up or refuse them. "A friend of mine missed his vacation waiting for a British visa," he reported, "even though he applied more than two months in advance."

Chopin's "Funeral March" used to be played at almost every Polish funeral, but that fashion has changed. A young singer and cabaret performer named Maciek Zembyta changed it single-handedly.

Zembyta wrote black-humorous lyrics to the Chopin music for the annual Polish song festival last year. Chopin is a sacred figure in Polish history, and his funeral march is a sacred piece, a kind of musical symbol of Polish death. So it took some courage to make fun of it, as Zembyta did mercilessly in his song.

Its words, one is asked to imagine, are the thoughts of the corpse as it is carried in its coffin to the grave. The body chants, in rhymed couplets in step with Chopin's somber rhythms, that he is terribly comfortable in his coffin, though he can feel that his beloved relatives are having a hard time carrying it, and he can imagine the colds they will all catch from the rain he hears pattering on the lid of his box.

The humor, if that's what it is, lies in the shock value for Poles,

who found themselves giggling at music that once evoked only funerals. There was some dispute at the song festival before he was allowed to sing it, and since then he has received literally thousands of letters from Poles—about half angrily denouncing his sacrilege, and half endorsing it. Zembyta has not recorded the song, but a black market record (there are many here) was made from an illicit recording, and it became a national hit.

Pro or con, many Poles have found that they can not request Chopin's "Funeral March" for Aunt Barbara's funeral. When people hear it now—especially young people—they think of Zembyta singing in the coffin, and burst out laughing.

If much is new in Poland, much

also isn't. Some new ideas stumble on old obstacles.

Although Giersek has reoriented the economy in favor of Polish consumers, it is still a cumbersome, centrally directed economy. One of its failings is in the field of building materials, which are chronically in short supply.

Private Houses

One new government program intended to please the public is encouraging the construction of private houses with bank loans and other assistance. "If you tried to build a private house before 1970," one Pole recounted, "they asked you where you got so much money. Now they are all for it." The program appears to be working; the Polish countryside is dotted with new brick

houses, just finished or under construction.

But the program has not been accompanied by sufficient improvements in the building materials industry. So while it may increase a Pole's chances of living in his own house, it also contributes to one of the enduring plagues of Polish society—corruption.

A young Pole who hopes to build a house, and who has made it a point of honor to avoid the payoffs and tips that so often grease Polish economic life, admits ruefully that this time he'll have to submit to the system. "It's the only way I'll get the building materials," he said. "And getting the materials will be the hardest part of getting the house built."

Is There a United Nations?

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Beginning next week, the representatives of most of the nations of the world will convene here for the 27th General Assembly of the United Nations. Nobody is paying much attention to the event, but somebody has to pay attention to the present violence and anarchy in the world, and maybe the United Nations is the place to do it.

The new Secretary-General of the UN, Kurt Waldheim of Austria, made the main point to the delegates who are now packing their bags for New York. "The United Nations," he said, "cannot be a mute spectator of the increasing terrorism in the world. . . . It is up to the General Assembly to find a solution to this problem and to take the necessary decisions."

His observations were almost totally ignored. The United Nations organization has never been weaker than it is now. It is bankrupt. The permanent members of its Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France—are all ignoring it or using it for their own nationalistic purposes. Yet it has a role to play, and much depends on how Kurt Waldheim uses the powers of the secretary-general to insist that the poverty, violence and anarchy of the world be recognized and

debated, even if they cannot be solved.

Maybe it is unfair to put this burden on the secretary-general. He cannot defend the principles of the United Nations without seeming to criticize the major powers, who are constantly violating the UN's principles, but who also pay most of the UN's bills. Even so, the secretary-general is authorized under the Charter of the world organization (Article 99) to call to the attention of its members "any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of peace and security."

The "increasing terrorism" and anarchy in the world are only a generalization of these matters. Specifically, there is the Arab "terrorism" at the Olympic Games and the anarchy of skyjacking on the airlines of the world, to mention the obvious.

More important, there is the increasing gap between the rich and the poor nations of the world, the conflict between the uncontrolled population and limited resources of the world, the growing division between the races and between the northern industrial societies and southern agricultural societies, and the tragedy of the refugees in Palestine and Southeast Asia.

These are really the "matters" which may be and are threaten-

ing "the maintenance of peace and security," and they cannot be left to the leaders of sovereign nations. For each nation opposes the use of violence in principle, except when it wants to use violence in its own national interests, as Moscow did in Czechoslovakia, the United States does in Vietnam, India did in Bangladesh, the Arab "Black September" movement did at the Olympic Games and Israel in its military counter-attacks did against Syria and Lebanon.

If you look at all this violence and murder from any particular capital, it can be made by the arts of propaganda to look reasonable and even honorable. Moscow tried to make its invasion of Prague seem like a necessary rebuke to wilful and misguided children. President Nixon explains the most devastating bombing of North and South Vietnam—the worst of this century—as a regrettable necessity.

But sometimes, somewhere, somebody has to ask whether all this violence and killing is justified, and even if it really achieves its objectives, and this is clearly the responsibility of the United Nations, and probably of its secretary-general, since nobody else will state the plain facts.

No Decisions

Obviously, the representatives of the world won't "take the necessary decisions," as Secretary-General Waldheim suggests, to deal with the anarchy, terrorism and dangerous poverty of the majority of the human family when they meet here in the coming weeks.

But he can, as he is authorized to do by the UN Charter, at least identify and define the larger problem of violence and terrorism in the world. The prime and foreign ministers who are coming here, and pretending to support the principles of the United Nations, will not like it, and may even withdraw their financial support from the world organization.

Still, somebody who is not running for re-election and considering the narrow interests and prejudices of local and national constituencies has to raise the issues of violence and anarchy, and talk about the underlying reasons for war. And if the secretary-general of the United Nations won't do it, and if the principles of the Charter to bear on the larger questions of world poverty and anarchy—even if he has no chance to find a solution—it is hard to imagine who will.

Letters

Red Smith Viewed

Red Smith's column "Blood-stained Olympics Went on" (IHT, Sept. 7) was beautiful. He is no humbug. This sports writer of yours, but a man of mature wisdom. If they ever give out gold medals for Olympian sports reporting, he deserves all of them.

Amsterdam.

Reading Red Smith's column (IHT, Sept. 7) left me agast. Would he close down the Games? This is obviously the purpose of the terrorists. Red Smith has a case and undoubtedly a cause, but he offers no remedy. Hearst might have hired him but I think the founder of his paper would have fired him.

I.H. KISHBAUGH.
Copenhagen.

Heinemann Hailed

Praise to West German President Heinemann for his strong and dignified words spoken at the memorial ceremonies in Munich (IHT, Sept. 7). Of all the speakers, only he had the courage to point the finger of blame at those countries which harbor the murderers. Significantly, the tens of thousands of spectators rewarded him for his courage with the loudest and longest applause of that ceremony. In unfortunate contrast, Avery Brundage deserves a stern rebuke for his revoltingly callous remarks. How dare he compare mass murder with the exclusion of the Rhodesian team from the Olympics? And, what insensi-

tivity on his part to declare business as usual after the ceremonies! "The Games must go on." Indeed. Avery Brundage will show those terrorists that no mass murder is going to disrupt his fun and games!

CARL GOLDBERG.
Hamburg.

Back to Palestine

The editorial from the N.Y. Times entitled "Back to Palestine" (IHT, Sept. 5) advocated a reasonable approach to a solution of the problem of the displaced Palestinians. This sort of approach, long overdue, was particularly timely because of the violence at Munich which came the following day. It is a non-Arab and non-Jew, it seems to me, comprehensible that Zionist and Arab extremists should be allowed to disrupt daily life not only in the Middle East but in other countries as well.

G.F. HENNEL.
Estepona, Spain.

For the Record

The Musée Réattu in Arles is in effect one of the few museums in France to have a section devoted to photography. However, Naomi Barry is wrong when she says it is the only one in France (IHT, Sept. 5). She has only to visit A.B.C.—Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris—which has its photography section.

GILBERT BROWNSTONE.
Chargé de Mission,
Musée d'Art Moderne,
Paris.

McGovern Youth In Do

By Joseph

TRENTON.—The George McGovern campaign finds a sensibility in New Jersey. The young people, the students, the voters, without a media strategy, are the only organizational strategy that McGovern has in one of the three states that can be switched to create column this voters.

But talks at seven kinds of colleges and vote is nearly as a national vote. At way, the new voters to make the difference McGovern, even in a student influence say.

To be sure, McGovern remains high at the Princeton. I talked a dozen Princetonians about McGovern; primary. They sup-

'Turned

But the idealism h by the senator's performance. One girl been turned off b and his constant has don't know what he He's not like God, like Hubert Humph

A male student disappointment in lack of opposition ing of North Vie war," he said, "is because only Vietnam killed."

A graduate stud implied that suffrag taken the stean student movement.

"The worst thin happened to us wa vote." Before we w a grievance and we let us fight, but y us vote." We at F we could speak k people. But now vote and our inter-

One sign of the terests emerged in youngsters in the of higher educatio Princetonians are fi ed by students' c community colleges.

"The Princeton kl thing," said a girl County Community worked for McGo primary but is not him now.

The waning of i is felt at the publi more as a practi idealistic question. Douglas, the won of Rutgers, said, "I vote flag on the one anyone. What Pickett bomber pilot.

Those at the col lege still live in the borhoods and are to influence by pare people who have lat finishing high scho at Trenton State C out that for his hie mates who had tak man was no longer

"They're more se he said. "They do ing questions about them the biggest las and busing."

Perhaps, because sociations, younger college seem more s the Princeton studen sue of whether Se can govern. A Trenton State put

"A lot of people McGovern. He ke aides and positions, how well he can They're not used giving away a thou No flag on the can be drawn from ments. I saw only students selected n at random.

But the indicat varied views which I young people is a other evidence. A poll of people und a drastic switch fr to Nixon.

The clout of you the McGovern cam Jersey has also de practically ran the primary. But now i state coordinator, has worked out arra give influence to it state committee cha ture Bontempo, and Essex County, Harr. Maybe the arriva nials only means of the base of t campaign. But that it looks to young p it, really means, said to me. "It's that is getting ready to paces in New Jersey year they can give tional nomination k

Obituaries

William Boyd, Made Career Playing Hopalong Cassidy

LA JOLLA, Calif., Sept. 14.—William Boyd, the silver-haired paragon of the Western screen, died today in a hospital where he had been since June.

Boyd, 68, was a native of Los Angeles and had been in the film business since 1928. He was best known for his role as Hopalong Cassidy, a character he played for 11 years. Boyd was a successful actor and director, and his work in the Western genre was highly respected. He was also a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Boyd was born on May 1, 1904, in Los Angeles. He began his career in the film industry in 1928, and quickly became a star. He was known for his rugged features and his ability to portray a wide range of characters. His most famous role was that of Hopalong Cassidy, a character he played for 11 years. Boyd was also a successful director, and he directed several films during his career. He was a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, and he was honored with a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

Doctor Impressed by Use of Herbal Medicine in China

By Robert A. Wright

ANGELES, Sept. 14.—A prominent American doctor, who has spent the last two years in China, says he is impressed by the use of herbal medicine in that country. Dr. Robert A. Wright, a cardiologist, has been in China for the past two years, and he has been studying the use of herbal medicine in that country. He has found that the use of herbal medicine is very widespread in China, and he is impressed by the effectiveness of this type of medicine.

Dr. Wright has been in China for the past two years, and he has been studying the use of herbal medicine in that country. He has found that the use of herbal medicine is very widespread in China, and he is impressed by the effectiveness of this type of medicine. He has also found that the use of herbal medicine is very different from the use of herbal medicine in the United States. In China, the use of herbal medicine is often combined with the use of acupuncture, and this combination is very effective. Dr. Wright is now in the United States, and he is planning to write a book about his experiences in China.

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Dr. Wright has been in China for the past two years, and he has been studying the use of herbal medicine in that country. He has found that the use of herbal medicine is very widespread in China, and he is impressed by the effectiveness of this type of medicine. He has also found that the use of herbal medicine is very different from the use of herbal medicine in the United States. In China, the use of herbal medicine is often combined with the use of acupuncture, and this combination is very effective. Dr. Wright is now in the United States, and he is planning to write a book about his experiences in China.



William Boyd as Hopalong Cassidy.

Boyd was a native of Los Angeles and had been in the film business since 1928. He was best known for his role as Hopalong Cassidy, a character he played for 11 years. Boyd was a successful actor and director, and his work in the Western genre was highly respected. He was also a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Boyd was born on May 1, 1904, in Los Angeles. He began his career in the film industry in 1928, and quickly became a star. He was known for his rugged features and his ability to portray a wide range of characters. His most famous role was that of Hopalong Cassidy, a character he played for 11 years. Boyd was also a successful director, and he directed several films during his career. He was a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, and he was honored with a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

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Russia Told of Emigrant Tax In Soviet Article Defending It

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP).—In a defense of its controversial diploma tax on emigrants, the Soviet Union for the first time today revealed to its public that such a tax existed.

The tax was sprung on potential emigrants in a secret decree of the Supreme Soviet Presidium on Aug. 3. It calls for recipients of higher education to reimburse the state for their schooling. Fees can run as high as \$80,000.

"This rule is dictated by the very logic of life," said Novoye Vremya (New Times), a weekly specializing in foreign affairs, in its new edition, made available today.

"There is nothing surprising that the state has the full right to demand reimbursement of expenses from those who leave the limits of the country forever," the magazine said.

Criticism of this measure, which affects many Jews who want to leave for Israel, was dismissed by Novoye Vremya as Zionist-inspired "chauvinism and anti-Semitism."

The magazine claimed that the measure affected all citizens "regardless of their nationality." Jews are considered a nationality in the Soviet Union, and have passports with "Jewish" stamped in them.

Yet, Novoye Vremya disclosed that it applied only to Soviet citizens emigrating to capitalist countries. This was not known before.

The magazine pointed abroad for additional justification of the tax.

It said the tax was in accord with a resolution adopted at Unesco's 10th general conference, aimed at discouraging the de-

parture of scientists and specialists.

In addition, the writer cited France as an example of a foreign country which had taken similar measures.

In France, he said, "there is a regulation which states that people who have graduated from institutions of higher education are obliged to work for a number of years in a state appointment, and in the case of leaving such work to refund to the state the expenses which are paid out for their education."

Special Schools

In fact, the French rule applies to graduates of three schools which train for the French Army, administration and teaching facilities. It involves about 5 percent of the student population.

Those who do not enter state service, as they had contracted, are obliged to repay not their expenses for education, but the salaries they are paid from the moment they enroll in the schools.

The salaries are about 1,000 francs a month, nearly double the average Soviet industrial wage.

Novoye Vremya said the Soviet tax was an internal matter.

"The adoption or cancellation of any law is exclusively within the competence of each sovereign state," the magazine said.

By mentioning "cancellation," the writer may have been preparing a fallback position for some future decision to annul the law, which as usual was decreed without any public discussion.

Novoye Vremya went on to say that the number of people with higher education who are leaving Russia is "insignificant."

Madrid Paper Lashes Out at Beach Nudity

MADRID, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Spain's biggest newspaper today lashed out at tourists "immorality" and demanded that authorities take "energetic and final action" to halt beach nudity at such places as the island of Formentera.

In a three-page report illustrated by photos of unclothed bathers, with some parts of their bodies linked out, the Madrid daily ABC said Spain was not willing to tolerate a "moral colonialism of a totally unacceptable kind" which, ABC said, some tourists were trying to impose on it.

ABC said foreign as well as some Spanish tourists were bathing in the buff on a deserted beach of Formentera, a small island off Ibiza. It said nude bathers faced a 5,000-pesta (800) fine and confiscation of their passports, but that this did not seem to deter them.

Dutch Fighter Problem

THE HAGUE, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The Dutch Air Force said yesterday that some of its F-104 Starfighter planes had been grounded following the discovery of hair-thin fissures in the tail end of the jet fighters.

The air force has about 125 Starfighters.

British Capture 4 in Belfast, One an IRA Provo Leader

BELFAST, Sept. 14 (AP).—British troops following a blood-stained trail captured an Irish Republican Army leader tonight and fought a sharp gun battle with guerrillas.

The capture came when an armored vehicle rammed a hijacked car in Belfast's Lanyon Street. Five men were in the car and four were seized after a short chase.

During the incident gunmen fired a number of shots at the troops at close range. The soldiers returned fire and claimed to have hit one of the gunmen.

The guerrillas left a trail of blood through a house and over a wall that led the troops to their capture. When the men were rounded up, the soldiers found they had netted Jim Bryson, a marksman described by the security forces as one of the three top men of Belfast's extremist Provisional IRA force.

Bryson, who is thought to have been involved in a number of recent bomb raids, made a daring escape from the prison ship Malinbeg, where he was held for his guerrilla activities.

Soldiers later caught two other gunmen trying to flee the area, which by then had become saturated with troops.

Violence erupted again later tonight when a bomb exploded at the Imperial Hotel near the heart of Belfast and another blast occurred at Dunmore Stadium, where the British Army sometimes parks vehicles.

At least one person was killed in the Imperial Hotel blast. At least one woman was injured.

Police said there had been at least seven bomb explosions during the day and tonight.

Earlier today, Northern Ireland's militant Protestants threatened to deal out vigilante justice to "free-lance gangsters" staging guerrilla-style bank raids. Amid a wave of robberies attributed to ordinary criminals unconnected with the province's guerrilla violence, the Protestants' Ulster Defence Association and the Ulster Volunteer Force warned:

"We will not tolerate the terrorizing of people... We warn the gangsters responsible that from today we will take steps to apprehend them."

The joint statement said criminals would be "severely dealt with."

Both Protestant and Roman Catholic guerrilla organizations—including the illegal Irish Republican Army—often have relied on bank robberies to swell their arms-buying coffers, and organizations of both political persuasions are renowned for enforcing drumhead law in areas under their control.

Meanwhile, a soldier in Londonderry was shot in the chest and another trooper in Belfast was slightly hurt when his patrol was caught in sniper fire.

An unofficial power strike worsened and lights went out in homes and industrial plants throughout Northern Ireland again today.

The power cuts, now in their fourth day, hit Belfast and other areas at breakfast time. Electricity authorities warned that more blackouts were expected tonight.

Militant power workers at two main city plants have stopped work to protest the killing of two Protestant civilians by British Army paratroopers last week.



Last year, BEA looked after 17,000 Unaccompanied Minors.

A BEA passenger talks about her first flight.

"It was great. They gave me a striped BEA badge to wear. I asked could I keep mine, and they said yes. I bet no-one at school's got one."

"We had a special stewardess all to ourselves. Her name was Helen, and she told me all about her job. She said it was really fabulous, except sometimes her feet hurt."

"I saw clouds from on top, all white and beautiful, like the fluffiest snow ever."

"I had UM written on my ticket. Helen said that meant Unaccompanied Minor, so they'd take special care."

"I thought it sounded nice and mysterious, like a spell, so I kept saying UM to everybody, and they looked so surprised."

"And at the airport I met a real live Captain! He stopped and looked at my badge, and asked had I enjoyed my flight, and I said yes, terrifically."

"I had, too."



FASHION

When the Price Doesn't Count

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 14 (IHT).—The only luxury left in fashion is fur. So it is little wonder that Dior has been invited to send its fur collection to the United States for the first time in the history of the house. The Dior collection, brought over by the American furriers, will be shown on Sept. 19 at a gala at the French Embassy in Washington and Sept. 21 at the French Consulate in New York.

Furs, once only a sideline in a couture collection, have now stolen the show. They have the kind of prestige and the rich image that couture once offered. Designer Frederic Castet, who has been with Dior for 20 years and in charge of furs for the last five, has helped considerably to crystallize that expensive, glamorous look.

Leaving so-called fun furs aside, Mr. Castet has concentrated on luxury furs "because," he said, "women want them. They tell me they can buy ready-to-wear dresses, but for furs they don't mind paying the price and getting the best."

Husbands, it seems, agree. For one thing, men are always flattered to enter a restaurant with an expensive looking woman on their arm. It is all part of their standing. Men are also easily convinced by smart saleswomen that fur coats are a good investment.

Economical

True enough, a fur coat lasts longer than a cloth one but it certainly does not last a lifetime. Besides, the changes in fashion, it needs altering every year or so, and that runs into money. Finally, a woman who buys a fur coat soon finds herself wanting a second, then a third—so the economy angle sounds great but few people save money by buying furs. The truth about furs is that, like diamonds, they are a girl's best friend, and the more expensive, the better.

Mexican Film Festival

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14 (AP).—More than 30 films from 13 countries have been entered in the 4th Guadalajara International Film Festival for short subjects to be held Nov. 13 to 25, organizers of the event said yesterday.

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From Revillon: Fox, mink.

Fox looks nice, but let's not kid ourselves, you cannot beat sable. Anyway, Mr. Castet hits the luxury look hard through several angles. Just mink is not enough so he keeps experimenting with new colors. The new ones include green, bronze, paprika and pastel pink. He also keeps launching new combinations of both pelts and colors. Another extravagance is his layered fur look which he also blends very well with suede.



From Dior: Beaver coats for the races.

with Russian sable sleeves and collar. Still another is a fluffy patchwork of lynx.
Dyed Chinchilla
Mr. Sanchez has also dared to dye chinchilla in dark red or brilliant blue, the black markings remaining the same. With great imagination, he also makes what

he calls fox sherberts—coats with wide horizontal stripes of brown, purple, green and brown fox. For accessories, Mr. Sanchez has signed up an exclusive contract with Elsa Peretti, a brilliant designer well known for her ivory jewelry which she launched in New York with Halston's clothes.

Yesterday, Mr. Sanchez was putting the last touch to a fur blazer that is a nice little piece of nonsense. It is made of baby pink mink with the fur inside and the hide outside. All you can see of the mink is the collar and cuffs and some pink fluff spilling out of the seams. "That," Mr. Sanchez said, "is my favorite."

Huge Prehistoric Town Found in Ukraine

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (IHT).—Soviet archaeologists have reported the discovery of the remains of a 5,000-year-old town with a potential population of 20,000, described as the largest Stone Age settlement yet excavated in Eastern Europe.

The huge prehistoric town, covering an area of 700 acres with about 1,500 well-built houses, is considered significant in shedding new light on the civilization of tribes of the so-called Tripolye culture that inhabited the present

Ukraine around the third millennium before the Christian era. Details of the excavation, which has been under way this summer 115 miles south of Kiev, were disclosed by N. M. Shmagil, a Kiev archaeologist, in an interview with the Ukrainian daily Pravda Ukraine. Copies of the newspaper's Friday edition, with the interview, have reached Moscow.

Dr. Shmagil, a specialist on the Tripolye culture who led the digging operations, said he and his associates had been impressed by the regular layout of the un-

named town, which had been built in a concentric pattern broken by radially oriented streets.

Preliminary findings, according to the archaeologist, suggest that some of the adobe houses in the town were two-story dwellings. The excavation party found remains of ceiling-like floor partitions that had collapsed on tools and other artifacts on the lower story.

The discovery of Tripolye urban culture appears to fit in with the theory that a shift from hunting and food gathering to agriculture in the late Stone Age soon led to an urban revolution as primitive tribesmen moved into towns to become mankind's first urbanites. The Tripolye culture, named for a town on the Dniester River where the first artifacts were identified in 1898, has long been

associated with settlements, but the unnamed town now being excavated in the Ukraine appears to be the largest yet found in this part of Europe. The work has been conducted by a team from the Institute of Archaeology of Kiev on a plateau-like elevation within a bend of the small Talyanka River, near the village of Maidanetskye. The village lies a few miles south of the Ukrainian rail town of Talnoye.

Hilltop locations, utilizing the protection of natural barriers such as river valleys and steep plateau slopes, have been typical of Tripolye settlements. Dr. Shmagil said a high level of civilization was suggested by the finding of pottery of well-fired clay with distinctive black spiral decorations characteristic of the Tripolye people.

PARIS MOVIES

'Jeremiah Johnson': Soul-Search

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Sept. 14 (IHT).—Robert Redford is the latest proponent of rugged individualism on the American screen. In "The Candidate," he was an idealistic loner at odds with party politics. In "Jeremiah Johnson," the Sydney Pollack film (now at the Vendôme, the Ermitage and the Studio Saint-Séverin in English—it was seen at the Cannes Festival, IHT, May 10) he is so disgusted with "civilization" that he makes for the open wilds. Though perhaps an allegory on contemporary pressures, it takes place about the time of the Martin Van Buren administration.

Jeremiah's rejection of the Establishment leads him to the snowy Utah mountain tops where he camps as a hermit trapper, befriending Indians and marrying a squaw. She is slain by a savage tribe while he is off hunting. After this and other adventures, including an encounter with a white woman, widowed by another Indian onslaught and his temporary adoption of her mute son, Jeremiah remembers the well-worn platitudes that no man is an island and decides to try "civilization" again. All this is recounted very slowly in an over-long dramatization wanting in theatrical drive and often discernible purpose. Though Redford, the most genial of the younger Hollywood leading men, is pleasant company, this saga of soul-searching tends to grow monotonous.

The photography of white-capped peaks against the blue sky is magnificent and the script is well-intentioned, though somewhat tongue-tied. The "documentary" footage is so good that it might have been more sagacious to have eliminated most of Jeremiah's jeremiads and produced something like



Robert Redford plays J in "Jeremiah Johnson"

"Grass," "Chang" or the Robert Flaherty nature studies.

Everything is being exposed as a racket in the movies these days. Politics, in case you are not aware of it, is a racket. Religion—the "Bigger Jesus" and "The Religious"—is a racket. Marriage is a racket and children are a racket according to recent celluloid revelations. Now comes the startling information that the sunflower state, long believed to be as pure as corn, is as full of sin as a fancy woman in Newport News.

These alarming tidings are brought by "Prime Cut" (at the Elysee-Cinema in English), a sort of modern melodrama. Corrupt cattle men in Kansas, it appears, have entered the white slave trade. They get hold of prairie damsels, drug them and either sell them off at their livestock shows or ship them to Chicago where they often end up in the sausage choppers.

Undoubtedly this is a grave social problem, demanding immediate investigation, but as stated in "Prime Cut"—in which Lee Marvin pursues Gene Hackman as an enemy of civic virtue and, shooting him down, leaves him to agonize among his hogs—stirs mischievous memory. It somehow brings a strong recollection of the late, great Al Reeves of the burlesque circuit pointing to a blond hippopotamus in pink tights and asking if anyone in the audience would give him a quarter for her, providing he threw in his hat. "Prime Cut" has some realistic scenes of the Chicago slaughterhouses and an exciting chase through the wheat fields in which Lee Marvin and a girl he has abducted from the cattle haven are in danger of being sliced to bits by a threshing machine.

The number of "poor gangster" films is on the increase and one wonders why as only the very

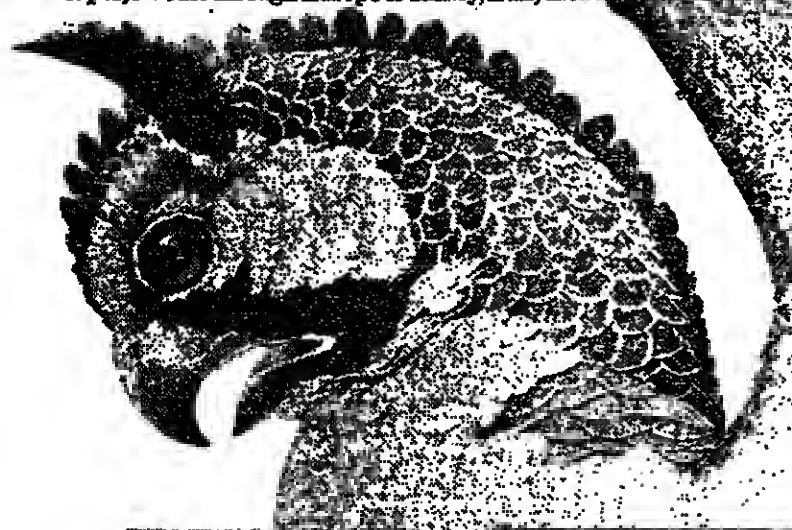
best—"The French Connection" is a sample—make no trade response is the ones didn't like it wouldn't have them, it exactly the same thing: said of an awful belly diences are forced to is given them or they They have been stashed such drives recently houses everywhere are reducing their seating I shall not bore you "La Course du vers les Champs," I caution you that it is and feeble effort. It the Normandie, the Biarritz A, the Boul' elsewhere, too, so you warned. Most of these France underworld I can be traced back to inspiration and are in ed, and awarded I Franco "Public Enemy "Little Caesar," "Sea in Pigeon" or Marnell

"La Course du Lièvre" rected by René Clément, guished for such film "Forbidden Games" value. The script is tition Japrisot, author exciting thrillers, by scarcely an excuse. S one learned that W ed, which includes Tristram, Aldo R Ryan and Lea Massai usually competent ph

"Cabaret," starring nell (IHT, July 8) is Publicis Saint-Germe George V in English

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Best Sellers

The New York Times
This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 14 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances on the list.

This Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
FICTION		
1 Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach	1	19
2 The Winds of War, Walter	2	42
3 Captains and the Kings, Caldwell	3	21
4 Dark Horse, Karel	4	9
5 My Name Is Asher Lev, Potok	5	18
6 A portion for Poem, McCarty	6	14
7 The Word, Wallace	7	23
8 The Terminal Man, Critchley	8	17
9 The Levantier, Ambler	9	8
10 Report to the Commission, Mills	10	6
GENERAL		
1 I'm O.K.-You're O.K., Harris	1	21
2 O Jerusalem! Collins and Lagette	2	14
3 The Peter Prescription, Peter	3	8
4 Eleanor: The Years Alone, Lath	4	6
5 The Superlatives, Gould	5	13
6 Open Marriage, O'Neill and O'Neill	6	25
7 The Boy of Summer, Kahn	7	21
8 George S. Kaufman, Telchman	8	9
9 O Congress, Kiege with Armbruster	9	4
10 Paris Was Yesterday, Flaherty	10	1

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Foreign Pressure Mounts

yen Revaluation Called Inevitable

By Fowler W. Martin
Y.O. Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—A revaluation of the yen is inevitable, Shigeo Horie, former president of Bank of Tokyo Ltd., said today.

He said that the recent meetings of the Finance and Foreign Ministers of the European Economic Community showed that the Europeans are fully in accord concerning their movement toward an economic and monetary union.

This being the case, they could be expected, with cooperation from the United States, to revalue the yen, he said. Another revaluation would not be desirable for the Japanese economy, Mr. Horie continued, but it would be more advisable than economic isolation.

Japan's Payments Surplus Widens During Last Month

Y.O. Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan's payments surplus widened to \$560 million in August, from \$492 million in July, but down sharply from \$1.1 billion in June.

Revaluation prompted large-scale sales of dollars to the Bank of Japan, the short-term capital account registered a \$304-million net inflow and a surplus of \$550 million was attributed to errors and omissions.

The ministry source said he believed that "irreversible foreign pressure" would probably be the most politically palatable way for the Tanaka administration to solve the country's balance-of-payments problem through revaluation.

Change Opposed

Many influential Japanese are firmly opposed to another change in parity. Hirokichi Yoshimura, president of Hitachi Ltd., Japan's largest heavy electrical company, said in a recent interview that a further revaluation should be avoided "by all means."

The source close to the Finance Ministry said, however, that orderly-marketing committees set up by the government, Japan's business federation, and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry were doing nothing of substance to regulate exports and did not plan to.

Officials of the committees denied the charge. Kaidemen, officials list that committee's achievements as "having taken the leadership" in various agreements reached by industry to voluntarily control exports to certain markets.

Today, for instance, the bearing industry agreed to a 15 percent cut by volume in this year's exports to Britain and set a 10 percent growth rate for 1973 shipments.

Too Little, Too Late
Some observers contend, however, that the bearing agreement is another case of too little, too late. They say Japanese companies are never able to reach agreement to restrain exports until a situation reaches the flash point, when the damage is already done.

With respect to Japan's overall trade surpluses, the official position of the Finance Ministry is that the effects of the December parity realignment will take two years to show up in the merchandise account. However, recent indicators point to a continuing strong export performance and the country's current-account balance of payments has shown no signs of systematic deterioration.

BP Earnings Plunge 84% In 2d Quarter

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum Co.'s profit crashed by a whopping 84 percent in the second quarter and by 75.5 percent in the first half, the company announced today.

BP, 44.4 percent owned by the British government, said in a statement that "the unforeseen severity of the price recession since the autumn of 1971 is basically responsible for the continuing poor group results."

The company said group net income for the quarter was \$2.3 million, down from \$27.3 million in the same period a year earlier. Group net profit for the first half was \$21.1 million, down from \$86.2 million.

BP said that the view of the depressed results the board thought it advisable to cut the interim dividend to 5 pence from the previous 5.57 pence.

The company said net sales proceeds for the first half ended June 30 were \$1.07 billion compared with \$1.05 billion a year earlier.

Sales of crude oil were 55.8 million metric tons, up from 52.6 million tons, while natural gas sales were 84.3 billion cubic feet compared with 88.7 billion cubic feet in the first half of 1971.

Sales of products including chemicals totaled 55.3 million tons compared with 52.1 million tons.

Adjusted Basis
A seasonally-adjusted basis, net imports totaled \$1.87 billion, up 17.3 percent from the same month a year earlier.

Exports amounted to \$2.33 billion, a gain of 3.7 percent from the same month a year earlier.

This seasonally-adjusted trade surplus was \$660 million, sharply lower than the \$1.1 billion surplus recorded in the previous month's merchandise.

Figures for imports and exports are calculated on a free-trade basis, and the non-seasonally-adjusted totals are in the overall balance-of-payments calculation.

invisible trade balance, is a combination of the services and transfer accounts in provisional figures, recorded at \$20 million in August, up with a \$221-million net in July and a \$54-million deficit a year earlier.

The Ministry said it paid Japanese shippers to charter vessels dropped sharply as a result of the end of the n's strike.

Long-term capital accounted a deficit of \$340 million, 390-million outflow swap, 30-million inflow of foreign 2.7n July, the capital net showed a \$38-million deficit against a \$38-million deficit a year earlier.

Long-term capital movements and omissions are also noted in the provisional figures showing a net inflow of \$100 million in August. A year when fears of a yen

revaluation prompted large-scale sales of dollars to the Bank of Japan, the short-term capital account registered a \$304-million net inflow and a surplus of \$550 million was attributed to errors and omissions.

The ministry source said he believed that "irreversible foreign pressure" would probably be the most politically palatable way for the Tanaka administration to solve the country's balance-of-payments problem through revaluation.

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Without compatible aims, it will be difficult to arrive at a reasonable world adjustment process. It will be difficult to prevent cyclical and temporary distortions," he told lawmakers.

The talks, to be continued tomorrow, are designed to ensure that action taken by individual nations is compatible with a general adjustment.

Contrary to expectations, there was no discussion of Japan's payments surpluses, which are often described by experts as being one of the major factors in the current disequilibrium.

One Japanese source said his country had no intention of submitting new plans to reduce its surplus unless the question were raised by other members.

Last week Yungoro Komatsu, head of the Ministry for International Trade and Industry, said Japan planned to reduce its current account surplus to 1 percent of the country's gross national product by 1976. Reports from Tokyo suggested that the plan would be submitted to the current OECD meeting.

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Dollar Reflow Said to Cut The U.S. Payments Deficit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—A return of short-term funds from abroad has been eliminating nearly all of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit lately, a private expert says. The favorable impact has been "dramatic" since the Federal Reserve Board started limited dealings in foreign currencies, Edward M. Bernstein told a congressional joint economic subcommittee hearing yesterday.

Mr. Bernstein, Washington-based consultant, said that from mid-July through early September it appears that the "backflow" of short-term capital has been enough to "about offset" the basic U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. The basic balance reflects trade and other current account transactions, as well as private long-term capital movements.

Down to \$1.9 Billion
Separately, the Commerce Department said that in the quarter ended June 30, this basic deficit shrank to a seasonally adjusted \$1.93 billion from \$3.58 billion in the March quarter.

Only "sketchy" information on the current quarter is available, a department official cautioned, so it is not clear whether the United States might now be running a surplus in its basic balance. But there has been a "favorable trend in the payments picture" during the past month or so, he said.

Although its usefulness is reduced by the time lag in compiling it, the basic deficit is deemed by many analysts to be the best guide to the underlying trend in U.S. international payments. However, some of the capital movements classified as long-term probably actually involve short-term speculative flows, a Commerce Department expert noted.

Despite the improvement sparked by the Federal Reserve's spending \$31.5 million of foreign currencies to buy dollars on the market, it will take two or three years before there is enough fundamental improvement to permit a new monetary system to start operating, Mr. Bernstein testified.

King Throws His Support To Global Resources Rebels

By Robert J. Cole
NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT).—A former conductor of the St. Louis Symphony who has been waging a fight to project his investment in an offshoot of the once-powerful IOS mutual-fund complex got strong new support here this week.

John M. King, the Denver oilman and former board chairman of the King Resources Co., disclosed in a news conference yesterday that he had reached an "agreement in principle" to help the conductor, Edouard Van Remoortel.

Mr. Van Remoortel, a Belgian, who called the news conference, said he owns 5,000 shares of Global Natural Resources, a company he had received this as a dividend from the Fund of Funds, another IOS company in which he had invested.

The conductor has formed a "Global shareholders committee" to organize dissidents fighting present management. Robert L. Vesco, chairman of International Controls Corp., which recently severed its interests in IOS, is a director of Global. Richard E. Clay and Frank G. Beatty, other Global directors, are also officers of International Controls.

To Give Proxies
Mr. King said that a family trust, International Dundee Ltd., of Nassau, the Bahamas and London, in which he serves as consultant, would meet soon to vote on a plan to turn over to Mr. Van Remoortel and the committee he heads an unspecified number of proxies that Dundee controls in Global stock.

The Denver executive said the step was being considered "to

put into one hand whatever power exists to bring order out of chaos."

Two months ago Mr. King ran an advertisement in Europe inviting holders of Global shares to exchange them for shares of Dundee. They could have paid a 33-cent dividend, he said. Mr. King said he withdrew the offer after he learned of Mr. Van Remoortel's activities.

King Resources, now in bankruptcy proceedings along with Mr. King, whose business affairs are in personal reorganization, owns about 14 million acres together with Global while Global on its own holds about 10 million acres of that, King Resources, however, has a one-eighth royalty interest in the Global holdings. Neither can operate the properties without the other, Mr. King said.

The Price Unit Asks Car Firms For More Data on Finance
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The Price Commission today asked Chrysler Corp. and American Motors to supply more economic data to the commission in support of requested price increases for 1973 model cars.

The commission released letters sent to the two firms, each with 40 questions relating to the companies' policies and financial situation. Each company was asked its average rate of return as a percentage of stockholder equity and total capital. Each was also asked how it planned to hold down prices in coming years under the pressure of higher

costs and the need to make greater profits.

The companies were asked to submit their answers by Sept. 30. Chrysler is asking for an average \$22-per-car increase for 1973 models and American Motors wants a \$150-per-car average increase.

Ford Comment
In Detroit, a Ford Motor Co. official charged that if the company does not get a price increase to cover government mandated safety and pollution control equipment the company would be "damn close" to losing money on its auto business.

Speaking at a press conference, Henry Ford 3d, chairman of the company, added that "election year politics" were the reason the Price Commission had rejected price requests by the industry for its 1973 model cars.

Mr. Ford said it would be "catastrophic" for both his company and the rest of the industry if the price hikes were ultimately denied.

Record Year Seen
DEARBORN, Mich., Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—Industry sales of new cars in the U.S. should read "at least" 11 million units in the 1973 model year, setting a record, Mr. Ford told a press conference here yesterday.

He estimated total industry car sales in the 1972 model year, just ending, at 10.7 million units, which would be a million units more than the record set in 1969.

He predicted 1973 model year truck sales at about 2.7 million units, up from a record 2.5 million in the 1972 model year.

CIF Expects Higher Sales
Sales of Cie. Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII) should rise to over 800 million francs this year from 655 million in 1971 and reach the 1-billion franc level in 1973, company president Michel Barre says. Net profits in 1972 will total little more than the 5.07 million francs earned last year, however, Mr. Barre adds. He says the company is making good progress this year in both the civil and military sectors, though the development and installation of certain new products had been more difficult than expected.

horsepower to 36 horsepower in 1973. It also plans a workshop for after-sale service. Kubota has been selling 2,000 small-size tractors a year in the United States and Canada in cooperation with Marubeni.

U.S. Auto Sales Decline
New U.S. car sales slumped to 103,697 during Sept. 1-10, the lowest 10-day sales total of the year and the worst performance for the early September period since 1967. The Sept. 1-10 sales were off nearly 62,000 from the 165,010 sold in the same period last year. There were seven selling days this year compared with eight in the comparable period of 1971. The early September period is historically a slow one for the auto industry because it precedes the introduction of new models. Industry analysts said sales were also slow this month because of lower than normal stocks of 1972 models held by dealers.

Japan Firms Plan U.S. Sales Unit
Marubeni Corp. and Kubota Ltd., of Japan plan to set up a joint sales company in Los Angeles on Oct. 1 to market tractors. The concern, to be called Kubota Tractor Corp., is expected to be owned 60 percent by Kubota and 40 percent by Marubeni, officials say. Kubota says it plans to export 3,000 to 4,000 tractors ranging from 18

Record Is Set In U.S. on Anti-Dumping

Treasury Man Rejects Protectionism Charges
By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT).—The Treasury's chief trade official took "pride" yesterday in a record number of findings of foreign dumping in the U.S. market in the last fiscal year and rejected foreign complaints that the more vigorous enforcement of the anti-dumping law constituted "protectionism."

Eugene T. Rossides, assistant secretary of the Treasury for enforcement, tariff and trade affairs, and operations, said that, though he did not specify what amendments would be proposed to Congress.

As to foreign complaints of "protectionism," Mr. Rossides made these points:

• "Critical foreign governments have failed to take note of the fact that, after investigation, a significant number of anti-dumping cases have resulted in negative determination."

• "Vigorous application of the laws where appropriate has helped to forestall the enactment of protectionist legislation of a type which could turn the clock back 20 years on the movement for more liberal world trade."

• "Neither foreign governments nor foreign exporters have a vested right in lax enforcement of our international fair trade statutes."

Mr. Rossides disclosed the figures in a speech to a symposium on international trade here, sponsored by the Federal Bar Association.

He said "I anticipate a continuing increase in the number of complaints filed under that act as American businessmen become more familiar with the statute and its administration."

Refinements Studied
And he said the Treasury is studying "possible refinements of the use" of both the anti-dumping law and the counter-

downward from the original \$531-million gain. The sluggish June rise had been attributed in part to damage done by tropical storm Agnes.

In July, the department said that manufacturers' stocks rose by about \$720 million while wholesalers' stocks were up by about \$406 million and retail inventories declined by \$395 million.

Auto dealers' stocks fell by \$530 million in July, a drop that was partially offset by increased inventories of nondurable goods.

Sales of all businesses rose 1.5 percent to \$123.85 billion in July. Stocks of all businesses equaled 150 months of sales, a slightly lower ratio than the 151 of June and a substantially slimmer ratio than the 150 of July 1971.

At \$135.63 billion at the end of July, stocks of all businesses were about \$7 billion higher than a year before. Government analysts had been expecting at least several hundred million dollars more inventory growth on a year-to-year basis, and some had talked hopefully of as much as a \$14-billion gain.

Priorities dipped slightly in slow trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index eased 0.01 to 26.17, while declines edged advances, 432 to 395. Turnover was 2.81 million shares, against 2.79 million yesterday.

In bonds, intermediate coupons and longer-dated Treasury bills closed sharply lower on a lack of interest. Corporates were virtually unchanged in quiet trading.

Some of the glamour issues continued to rebound for the second session in a row. The group had been under selling pressure in recent weeks. Digital Equipment spurred 3 1/2 to 38 1/4, Disney 5 5/8 to 179 3/8, Colgate-Palmolive 1 7/8 to 80, Motorola 1 1/2 to 115 1/2 and 3M 1 5/8 to 79 1/8.

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Eugene T. Rossides

Prices Drop On Wall St., Volume Dips

Wariness of Investors Defeats Advance Effort
By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices continued their lethargic pattern today, showing no decisive trend in continued slow trading.

Brokers noted that investors' concern over the economy and inflation, which has been a depressing factor for several weeks, has not diminished.

—1972— Stocks and Sts.							—1972— Stocks and Sts.						
High.	Low.	Div.	In %	100s.	First.	Net	High.	Low.	Div.	In %	100s.	First.	Net
						Chge							Chge
437	344			35	2014	201	437	344			35	2014	201

[illegible]

151	81 1/2	GHWNtd wt	56	71 1/2	11 1/2
81 1/2	58	GulfW pf 3.57	3	64 1/2	6 1/2
72 1/2	67 1/2	GulfW pf 5.75	5	72 1/2	7 1/2

[illegible]

1990-91	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443</
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American Stock Exchange Trading

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ADVERTISEMENT
Sept. 14, 1972

NEW YORK (AP) — The following quo-

[illegible]

Closing prices on Sept. 14, 19

20%	18%	Enghen Photo	36	22	22%	22	22	22
7%	4%	Elco Corp	1	5%	5 7/8	5%	5 7/8	5 7/8
22 1/2	11	Electrograph	7	15%	15%	15 1/2	15%	15%

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374 KingsLaf	1.60	9	37%	374
124 Kingship	.560	5	12 1/2	134
104 Kingship	.44	8	10 1/2	114

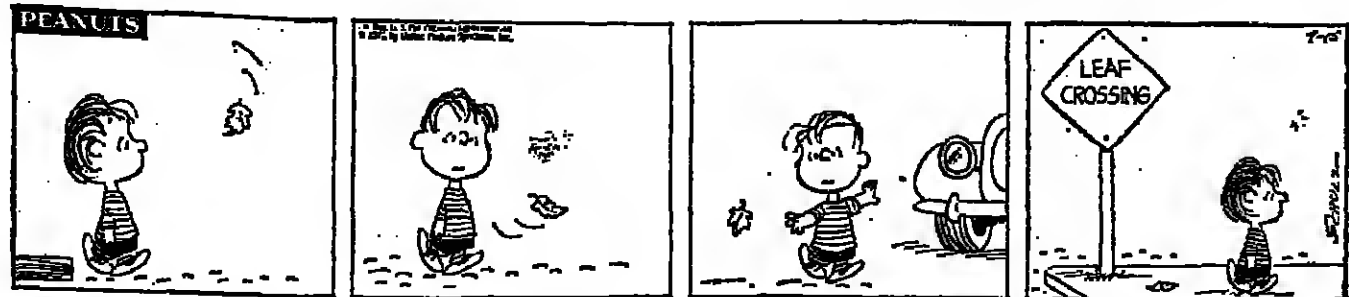
146 K. Adams	24	21	17%	12%
145 K. Altmeyer	3	3	38%	11%
144 K. B. Jones	1	1	28%	11%
143 K. B. Jones	2	2	28%	26%

L				
142 LaBarr, Inc.	8	8	25%	35%
141 Laffey Radio	1	1	13%	13%
140 Laffey, Appl	1	1	13%	13%
139 Laffey, Inc.	1	1	13%	13%
138 Laffey, Inc.	1	1	13%	13%
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141 Macro Chat	19	144	134	
140 Mallory Ron	11	2	2	
139 Maltby, Inc.	1	1	1	
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139 Nat. Alliance	1	1	4%	4%
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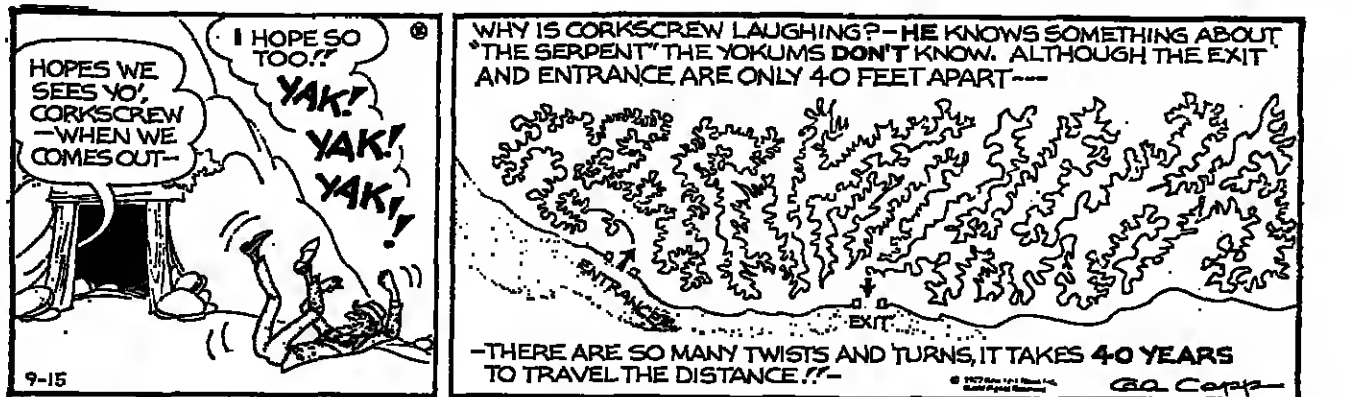
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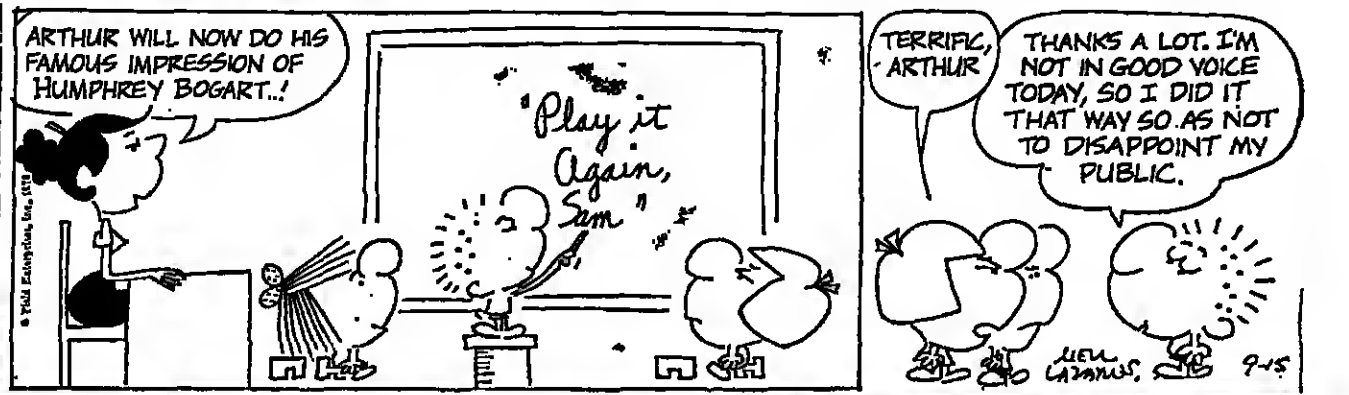
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